

State Defense Attitudes and Religious Values In The Use of Masks to Prevent Covid-19 at Senior High Scool PK Muhammadiyah Kartasura

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of knowledge in creating a sense of participation in national defense among students to prevent the increase in Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. The method used was pre-experimental with a one-group pre-test and post-test design approach. This research was carried out among all 10th grade students at SMA PK Muhammadiyah Kartasura on 22 October 2022 with a population of 215 people. This research used non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling technique with a total of 30 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Analysis was carried out using the normality statistical test, the paired sample t test, and the Wilcoxon test. This research uses data analysis based on the use of software in the form of the SPSS application. The research results show that the sig. 0,000 The results of the paired sample t test on education show that there is an influence between the respondent's knowledge before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education. The results of statistical processing carried out using the Wilcoxon attitude test show a sig value. 0.000 indicates that there is a significant influence on respondents' attitudes before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education. In conclusion, there is a significant influence between education, respondents' attitudes before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education.

Keyword: Covid-19, Defending The Country, Religious Values

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 virus originates from cases of pneumonia whose cause has never been previously identified in humans. This virus is known as Sars-Cov-2 and its outbreak in the world began with the spread of a virus originating from bats. The cause of this problem first occurred in Wuhan, Hubeei Province, China in December 2019 (Nurfalah et al., 2021). This disease is growing very rapidly and has spread throughout the world and attacks all humans regardless of age, so that on March 11 2020, the *World Health Organization* (WHO) declared Covid-19 a global pandemic (Sholihah, 2022). Clinical symptoms that occur in Covid-19 patients include fever, dry cough, dyspnea, fatigue, muscle aches and headaches (Hartati et al., 2021). Covid-19 spreads through infected people's respiratory secretions when they cough and sneeze, so Covid-19 is a very contagious disease (Al Marzouqi et al., 2023).

Based on data sourced from *the World Health Organization* (WHO), on March 27 2021, confirmed positive cases of Covid-19 reached 125,781,957 people in a total of 223 countries experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic, and the number of confirmed deaths was 2,759,432

(Fadilah, 2020). According to (Ministry of Health, 2020) the number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in Indonesia alone is 104,432 and the death rate is 4,975 with a percentage of around 4.8%.

The relatively rapid spread of Covid-19 cases makes it necessary to prevent Covid-19 disease. Interventions that are useful for every individual Covid-19 survivor will prevent Covid-19 reinfection from occurring (Sindi et al., 2020). The spread of Covid 19 cases is quite fast and there is a high spike in cases, so in this study, researchers want to provide education in the form of using masks that are in accordance with religious values and attitudes to defend the country to find out any changes in knowledge caused by providing education, so that changes are expected. A good way of thinking results in changes in attitude to play an active role in using masks and preventing the spread of Covid. Providing education through education that reinfection can occur in individuals who are Covid-19 survivors so that PHBS (Clean and Healthy Lifestyle) is needed and continuing to implement 3M (Maintaining distance, Wearing masks and Washing hand) (Asmaningrum et al., 2023). The government also urges the public to continue to comply with health protocols such as using masks, washing hands and maintaining distance, this is used to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 (Rosidi et al., 2023). The use of masks is a solution to prevent transmission due to transmission through droplets or air pollution (Atmojo, 2020).

The role of the community is an important key to success in reducing the spread of Covid-19 (Mulyadi, 2020). Evidence of the existence of servants towards the Indonesian nation itself can be highlighted from an attitude of mutual concern and willingness to make changes towards a more conducive Indonesia, and able to suppress or control the spread of Covid-19 through the form of defending the country (Huljanah et al., 2020) . The progress of a nation can be seen from its quality human Resources. Education is very important to create an intelligent, peaceful, open and democratic society (Afni et al ., 2021). Awareness of National Defense is a fundamental thing that must be possessed by every Indonesian citizen (WNI), as a form of fulfilling their rights and obligations in efforts to defend the country, in order to maintain the integrity, supervision and survival of the Indonesian nation and state (Yuli et al., 2023).

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) regulates State Defense Efforts, namely the provisions of Article 27 Paragraph (3): "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in State Defense efforts," and Article 30 Paragraph (1): "Every -each Citizens have the right and obligation to participate in efforts to protect and secure the country."

(Azzaria, 2021). The attitude of defending the country needs to be carried out by students and instilled in students' lives through Citizenship Education lessons to foster awareness of defending the country as an effort to create Indonesian citizens (Martini, 2019). Proof of defending the country that is currently needed is by participating in preventing and reducing daily activities which are useful for reducing the spread of Covid-19 (Maryam & Wahidin, 2021).

In Islamic teachings themselves, it has also been regulated in fiqh and the ulama have carried out ijtihad to issue fatwas which can serve as guidance relevant to the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic. In Islamic teachings, ijtihad itself is part of fiqh, namely (procedures and rules in the implementation of worship) which have the character of being a solution to problems that arise and facilitating the application of policies (Kemensetneg, 2023).

In the fiqh approach that has been taught in Islam itself, it is a thought or view that can help in making decisions to face Covid-19. (Rahman, 2021). The policy that has been regulated in Islamic jurisprudence itself is a policy that can create and maintain the safety of the souls of all people, so this is of course in line with the principles of Islamic law, namely maslahatul ummah or maintaining and creating the benefit of all people. The function of this understanding of religion aims to provide an overview and education for students to learn to understand and be able to participate in maintaining health both for the individual and for the safety of all mankind by providing understanding through rukhshah to help in maintaining and managing the *economy* . So that the principles of Islamic law can be used as a guide in implementing or developing policies that function to emphasize the spread of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia. (Mawaddah, 2023) .

Based on a preliminary study I conducted at SMA PK Muhammadiyah Kartasura, 7 out of 10 students did not comply with the use of masks to prevent the transmission of Covid-19. This could be due to students' ignorance regarding the importance of using masks in preventing the spread of Covid-19. Management that can be carried out is to increase knowledge by providing education, so that PK Muhammadiyah Kartasura High School students comply with the use of masks. Therefore, this research was conducted to determine the influence of knowledge in creating a sense of participation in defending the country among students to prevent cases of Covid-19 increasing in Indonesia.

A previous study conducted by (Hutaga ol, 2021) showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of teenagers and compliance with the use of masks at Salemba Adventist College High School. This research was carried out only by questionnaire and using *a Google form* as a test of the level of knowledge and compliance with the use of

masks in preventing Covid-19. Different from previous research, this research provides education to gain knowledge in creating a sense of participation in defending the country among students to prevent cases of Covid-19 increasing in Indonesia. A bad spike in Covid-19 could occur if students do not comply with government regulations on wearing masks. This will cause the spread of Covid-19 to get worse.

METHODS

In this study, the research design was *pre-experimental with a one-group pre-test* and *post-test design* approach . The population in this study consisted of all 7th grade students at SMA PK Muhammadiyah Kartasura, totaling 215 people. This research used *non-probability sampling* with a *purposive sampling technique* with a total of 30 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The intervention provided was by administering a pre-test questionnaire before enforcement was given in the form of education on the importance of using masks and after enforcement, a post-test was given. This research was carried out on October 22 2022. Analysis was carried out using the normality statistical test, the paired sample t test, and the Wilcoxon test. This research uses data analysis based on the use of software in the form of the SPSS application.

RESULTS

Table 1.1 Uji Normalitas Student's Knowledge

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			**Shapiro-Wilk**		
	Statistic	**df**	**Sig.**	**Statistic**	**df**	**Sig.**
Prior knowledge	.089	30	.200	.980	30	.819
Knowledge after	.155	30	.064	.959	30	.286

Based on the table above, it shows that the sig value of knowledge before being given education and Pancasila values as well as religious values to students about the importance of using masks seen from Shapiro Wilk (sig. value) is 0.819 which is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is distributed normal, the same as after being given education and Pancasila religious values seen from Shapiro Wilk (sig. value) of 0.286 which is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed. Therefore, to see the influence between the two, the Paired Sample T test was used.

Table 1.2 Uji Paired Sample T Test Student's Knowledge

	Paired Differences							
				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Prior knowledge Knowledge after	-9.56667	11.606762	2.11925	-13.90102	-5.23231	-4.514	29	.000

Based on the table above, it shows that the sig. is 0.000 or smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence or difference between respondents' knowledge before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education and Pancasila values and religious values, the relationship is also positive so that the difference obtained better, meaning that after being given education and Pancasila values and religious values, students are more aware of the importance of using masks.

Tabel 1.3 Uji Normalitas Student's Attitudes

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Prior Attitude	.143	30	.121	.960	30	.309
Attitude After	.139	30	.144	.868	30	.002

Based on the table above, it shows that the sig value of attitude before being given education and Pancasila values and religious values, how important it is to use a mask, seen from Shapiro Wilk (sig. value) is 0.309, which is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed, which is not the case. After being given education and Pancasila values and religious values, the importance of using a mask is seen from Shapiro Wilk (sig. value) of 0.002 which is smaller than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is not normally distributed, because from one of the variables that is not normally distributed, Therefore, to see the influence between the two, the Wilcoxon test was used.

Tabel 1.4 Uji Wilcoxon Student's Attitudes

	n	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank	Z	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
Prior Attitude	30	30	53.00	--3.559	.000
Attitude After		30	382.00		

Based on the table above, it shows that there is a sig value of 0.000, which is smaller than at 0.05, therefore it can be concluded that there is a difference or influence in attitudes before and after being given education and Pancasila values and religious values. So the respondent's attitude is better towards using masks correctly.

DISCUSSION

The results of research conducted by the author influence the attitude of defending the country and religious values regarding the use of masks in preventing Covid-19. The knowledge and attitudes that each student has are factors that influence the implementation of Covid-19 prevention. In tables 2 and 4 there are differences in knowledge, attitudes towards defending the country, religion before and after the educational intervention was provided. The results of the Paired Sample T Test of students ' knowledge show a sig value of 0.000. It can be concluded that there is an influence between the respondent's knowledge before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education. In the results of statistical processing that was carried out using the Wilcoxon test, students' attitudes produced a sig value of 0.000, this shows that there was a significant influence on respondents' attitudes before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Sari, 2020) that shows the relationship between knowledge and community compliance in using masks with the *chi-square test* using *Fisher Exact* which produces a value of *p = 0.004 (<0.05)* and X^2 = 15, 3331 > X^2 Table 3,841. This means that there is a relationship between public knowledge and compliance with wearing masks.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Elon et al., 2022) that the relationship between knowledge and attitude n=120, r=.373, p-value=.000 shows a significant relationship with a low and positive level of closeness. This implies that the better the knowledge, the better the attitude towards using masks. The relationship between knowledge and action n=120, r=.493, p-value=.000, shows a significant relationship with a sufficient level of closeness. These results illustrate that the better the knowledge, the better the action in using masks.

The knowledge obtained from the education that researchers carry out can influence the results of knowledge that has been tested by giving *pre-tests* and *post-tests*. This can be seen from the significant differences before being given education and after being given education. This change in knowledge proves that the influence that can result from this research has an

impact on the belief that arises due to religious factors which makes it easy for students to understand it, as well as forms of state defense attitudes that can emerge by understanding the prevention of Covid-19 (Nurohmah, 2021) .

Knowledge has a large role in shaping health behavior in society (Endriyas et al., 2023). The health education that has been carried out has the aim of changing people's behavior so that it becomes conducive to health, so that people not only know but can also practice good health behavior in the community (Rachmani et al., 2020). Knowledge is the main and main factor in every individual (society) because good knowledge will of course make someone have a good attitude too, apart from that, the behavior that an individual with good knowledge will have will influence the individual's healthy lifestyle, so this can prevent the spread of Covid-19 (Lesilolo, 2021). Increasingly, the use of masks is mandatory for the public and health workers, with different types and standards. The masks used need to be adjusted to the level of intensity of certain activities, such as non-medical masks or masks made of cloth (Judson et al., 2023). These masks are homemade face coverings made from cloth and are not provided by health service workers (Putra et al., 2021).

Apart from the existence of several types of masks which can prevent the transmission of Covid-19, the correct procedure for using a mask must also comply with health standards, so that wearing a mask does not cause transmission from the hands to the respiratory tract. The correct and good procedure for using a mask is to wash your hands first before using a mask, after that use the mask correctly, covering your mouth and nose so that the spread of Covid-19 does not occur (Irfan, 2021). Apart from the correct procedure for using a mask, how to remove and dispose of a mask, there is also a need for a good method, namely by opening the hook strap first and then throwing it in the trash without folding it, this is useful for preventing transmission from the outer mask to the hands (Rachmani et al., 2020). Therefore, it is concluded that there is a change in the form of knowledge which has an impact on the emergence of students' sense of participation in defending the country in creating a sense of sovereignty and working together to prevent cases of Covid-19 surging in Indonesia.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research that has been conducted, there is a significant influence between education, the respondent's attitude before being given education and Pancasila values, as well as religious values and after being given education.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions for further researchers are that they hope to be able to carry out program implementation in the form of changes in attitudes after providing education on national defense attitudes and religious values.

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